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Southerraïne, par Charles Didier. In all, this volume contains thirty-two articles, of which only one-half appeared in the earlier *Scritti Editi e Inediti*. The other sixteen were all originally published in the *Indicatore Livornese* and the *Giovine Italia*, the two rarest periodicals of the period; six of these, being of doubtful origin, are grouped separately in an appendix. No critical notes are given, but an excellent preface contains important and detailed bibliographical information. Unfortunately the subject-indexes which added so materially to the usefulness of the earlier edition will be wanting in the national edition, with what excuse it is difficult to understand.

H. N. G.

I Martiri di Belfiore e il loro Processo: Narrazione Storica Documentata. Per ALESSANDRO LUZIO. (Milano: Tipografia Editrice L. F. Cogliati. 1905. Two vols., pp. xx, 414; 422.)

Profili Biografici e Bozzetti Storici. Per ALESSANDRO LUZIO. (Milano: Casa Editrice L. F. Cogliati. 1906. Pp. vii, 534.)

IN the last decade no one has done more for the progress of historical studies upon the period of the Italian *Risorgimento*, both in bringing forward new evidence from unpublished sources and in the establishment of rigorous standards of criticism, than Alessandro Luzio. His first work of importance in this field was a monograph upon *Le Cinque Giornate di Milano* (1899). This has been followed by *Antonio Salvietti* (1901); *Radetsky* (1901); *Il Processo Pellico-Maroncelli* (1903); *Giuseppe Mazzini* (1905); and by the above-noted *I Martiri di Belfiore*. In *Le Cinque Giornate* he made use of much published Austrian material that had been neglected by preceding Italian, French, and English historians, the judicial examination of which may be said to have placed the history of this important episode for the first time upon a sound critical basis. In his other works, relating principally, it will be observed, to Italian struggles against Austria in the Lombardo-Veneto, upon which the documents of one party are of necessity exclusively in German, he has continued to use all the Austrian sources available, in this alone making a notable step forward toward the definitive *Risorgimento* history of this region of Italy.

The breadth of view and sincerity of historical purpose evinced by this impartiality in investigation have emphasized rather than obscured Luzio's honest patriotism, and have won for him the confidence of many private depositories of valuable unpublished documents, which have been placed at his disposal; while as director of the Royal Archives of Mantua he has had access also to rich stores of state documents in Mantua and elsewhere. In *I Martiri di Belfiore* he has taken full advantage of these exceptional opportunities, and has succeeded in bringing together a mass of well-ordered and carefully weighed evidence that has secured recognition for his volumes as by far the most important source upon the famous Austrian political trials and executions of Mantua from 1852 to 1855, and assures them a permanent place among primary

authorities for the grim period of repression and conspiracy which intervened in the Lombardo-Veneto between the revolution of 1848 and the liberations of 1859 and 1866. Luzio obtained his most important unpublished material from privately donated documents in the museums of national history in Brescia, Padua, and particularly Mantua, from the testimony of survivors of the rigors of Austrian justice, and from documents preserved by the relatives and heirs of the "martyrs". Appendixes of the first volume and the entire second volume are given up to the publication of documents, of which many others are embodied in full in Luzio's narrative. They include farewell letters of condemned patriots, dated on the eve of mounting the scaffold; many clandestine letters written amid the inhuman sufferings of fetid dungeons and menaces of torture worse than death, brutally repeated to force confessions and revelations; fragments of autobiography and prison reminiscences; proclamations and sentences of Austrian military tribunals and special courts of justice; a list of those brought to trial, with brief biographical notes; and many miscellaneous documents of varying importance relating to this same tragic phase of the Austrian domination. Some had been previously published in newspapers or in equally dispersed sources; others in a more or less fragmentary form had seen the light in pamphlets now rare. *Le Ultime Lettere di Tito Speri* (Rome, 1887) are here reprinted, newly edited from the originals, with the addition of three letters previously unpublished. The fragmentary *Cenni Biografici e Scritti Vari di Anna Filippini Poma e del Dottore Carlo Poma* (Mantua, 1867) are reprinted also from the originals and in full. Of the important letters of the noble priest Enrico Tazzoli, a part had been previously published by Cantù and Martini, but several hitherto unknown are here given. Such letters are of the first importance, but though generally written in perfect sincerity, they must be used with the utmost caution. The Austrian police methods of sowing suspicion among the accused, and the prisoners' uncertain means of communication, frequently led the latter into false statements upon whatever they did not themselves experience, or view as eye-witnesses. In the sifting of this difficult evidence Luzio has exhibited superior skill and serenity of judgment; notably in the discussion of Castellazzo's culpability as an informer he has shown much impartiality, giving careful attention to extenuating circumstances.

As a whole the volumes form one of the most damning indictments ever brought against a modern government, but as Luzio himself protests, the fault lies with Austria and not in a *parti pris* of the historian. One overwhelming conviction alone can result from an examination of the evidence presented: that a government maintained at such a cost of human debasement, brutality, and crime could by no argument justify its existence, and that if ever there were just wars, they were those of 1859 and 1866, which freed Lombardia and the Veneto from Teutonic domination and made a repetition of the political trials of Mantua impossible. And it would seem that the Austrian government itself

realized the character of this domination, when it refused to open to Luzio the Allgemeines Archiv des K. K. Ministeriums des Innern or the Kriegsarchiv in Vienna. Until the reports of the police and of the military inquisitions there deposited are known, definitive history cannot be written; but nothing which they contain can mitigate the horrors of the anti-national oppression already revealed. When the time arrives in Austria for greater liberty in historical studies, it is to be hoped that Luzio will be permitted to be among the first to examine the sources which now must remain concealed. For the present he will undoubtedly be content to see these last volumes suffer the fate of prohibition in the Austrian dominions which was meted out by the Austrian press censor to his earlier *Radetzky*.

Aside from the monographs above mentioned, Luzio has published in recent years several briefer historical studies in periodicals. Some of these, together with many book-reviews, written principally for the *Corriere della Sera*, he has now brought together in the volume entitled *Profili Biografici e Bozzetti Storici*. The greater number of these studies relate to the history of the *Risorgimento*; among the more important are: "Costanza Arconati", a sketch of "the good genius of the exiles of 1821", with many of her letters, 1829-1860; "Mantova nel Quarantotto", a defense of the conduct of the Mantuans in 1848; "Il primo Amore di Ippolito Nievo", and "Il Pensiero Artistico e Politico di G. Verdi", both of considerable biographical importance; and reviews of Abba's *La Vita di Bixio* (1905), Lumbroso's *Il Processo di Persano* (1905), Bartsch's *Haynau* (1903), and Barrili's edition of the *Scritti di Mameli* (1902). In his book-reviews Luzio invariably succeeds in contributing some new fact, frequently some document previously unpublished, or neglected in the volume reviewed; so that for its original material, as well as for its bibliographical information, his *Profili* is of greater value than most books of this character.

H. NELSON GAY.

Erinnerungen, Aufsätze und Reden. Von HANS DELBRÜCK, Professor der modernen Geschichte in der Universität Berlin. (Berlin: Georg Stilke. 1905. Pp. 625.)

THIS volume by the widely known editor of the *Preussische Jahrbücher* brings together the same kind of material as was published by Professor Delbrück in 1887 as *Historische und politische Aufsätze*; the change of title is rather obscurely explained as due to the introduction of a stronger personal element. The 625 pages comprise thirty-four papers of quite varied character both in style and in subject; all but five were published in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* 1887-1901, and only two appear to have received any modifying revision. The topics are for the most part incidents or aspects of the nineteenth-century reconstruction of Germany, the only important exceptions being a paper on the Seven Years' War and three on social democracy. The leaning to mili-